SOLDIERS TO THE RESCUE,

WOMEN AND CHILDREN TEST THE GEN-

REOSITY OF THE SIXIY-NINTH.

PERSKILL CAMP, Aug. 18.—Never was there

such a time in this camp as that which the

Sixty-ninth Regiment had last night. The great

barge excursion of Shields Post 69, G. A. R.,

the veterans of the regiment that began its

battles at Bull Run, got here finally, but it was

long after all expectation of their coming had fied, and the official day was over. The

excursion had been advertised for weeks

ahead, and Commander John O'Connell,

had obtained permission from Gen. Porter

for it to visit the camp. It got away from New

York at 11 o'clock, with 2,500 persons crowded

aboard two barges and the steamboat Black-

bird, and a tug was engaged to help pull it up

it from a railroad train about 5 o'clock, oppo-

There is a pretty strong suspicion always

that barge excursions are run in the interest of the men who buy the bar and lunch coun-

ter privileges. The veterans and their friends must have been poor eustomers, for it was

8:15 and dark night when the Blackbird and

wharf. There appeared to be two women and

children tumbled out from everywhere. One

of them, a young waman, fell into the deep

water. Fortunately a lot of the Sixty-ninth's

men, who were expecting sweethearts and

friends, were waiting on the pier. Quick as a

flash Corporal Byrnes of Company H sprang in

after her. He caught her in his arms and held

her head above the water until his comrades

More than 500 persons landed and started

for the camp. In the rush children were sep-

arated from their parents and family parties were broken up. The mile-long walk in the

dark was made in a body, and the excursion-

ists came into camp, past the guard house, un-

heralded. Already there were two or three

hundred visitors there, persons who could no

squeeze aboard the barges in New York.

and who had come by rail. The evening

What then are you doing here? What did

While the excursion party was leaving the barge Nelson, on its arrival at the foot of West Thirty-fourth street, at 4.30-A. M. yesterday, 16-year-old Katle Smith of 840 Pek-alb avenue. Brooklyn, tell overteard and was drowned.

CONNECTICUT MILITIA IN CAMP.

They Took Plenty of Wet Goods, Despite

the Adjutant-General's Order.

New Haven, Aug. 18,-The Connecticut Na-

tional Guard, four regiments and two detached

companies, went into camp for a week at

Niantie this morning Orders is used by Adjt.

Gen. Embler about a month ago provided that

Gen. Embler about a month aco provided that privates would be alloyed one small satchel, and commissioned officers one small trunk for bargage. These orders were made to shirt off the snoply of inquors which have heretofore gone into camp. Notwithstanding the orders, however, the militiamen went ahead and packed up boxes and barrels containing all sorts of wet goods. The state transported it to Niantic and not a word of opposition was made on the part of tien. Embler to having it carried into camp. The extra baggage taken by some of the companies filled nearly a whole car. The officers and men regard the affair as a victory over what they look upon as a most unreasonable interference with their personal rights.

Turn the Switch and Away it Goes,

The C and C electric motors factory 403 and 505 Greenwich st. are operating the ventilating apparatus on the steamer Dean Highmond.—240,

a child aboard for every man there. The

her convoy rubbed up against the Roa Hook

site Sing Sing.

same to his aid.

First Lieutenant of Company

Mr. Webb Refuses Mr. Powderly's Request for Arbitration.

TO TIE UP OTHER ROADS.

Reported Decision of the Knights and Other Labor Leaders.

A Conference of the Leaders of the Switch. men, Piremen, and Conductors with Mr. Powderly at Buffalo-They lare Said to Mayo Determined to Tie Up Every Road is which the Vanderbilts Hold a Contreiling Interest-The Decision to be Annemeed in New York To-day-No More Serious Trouble at Albany—Both Freight and Passenger Service in Good Order. Mr. Powderly yesterday submitted to Vice-

President Webb what is in effect the ultimatum of the Knights of Labor-a proposition to sebmit to arbitration the differences between the New York Central and the strikers. Mr. Webb replied that the men whose discharge was complained of had not been dismissed besause they were Knights of Labor, and that there was nothing to arbitrate. Mr. Powderly was in consultation at Buffalo yesterday with the heads of all the unions of railroad emplorees except the engineers. The result of their deliberations was not pub-Hely announced, but two members of the conference are authority for the statement that a general strike will be ordered to-day on all the roads in which the Vanderbilts hold a controlling interest. These lines are the New Michigan Central, the Canada Southern, the Chicago and Northwestern.

THE POWDERLY-WEBB CORRESPONDENCE. The big Knights who have been keeping so minously quiet for three days began to stir themselves resterday. At 11% o'clock yesterday morning A. W. Wright, who arrived yesterday from Toronto, and J. J. Holland of the General Executive Board, appeared at the office of Vice-President Webb at the Grand Central station and announced that they were the bearers of a communication addressed to Mr. Webb by Grand Master Workman Terence V. Powderly. Mesars, Wright and Holland told Mr. Webb that any time during the day would be early enough for a reply. Mr. Webb said. however, that he would return an answer at once. Then Messrs. Holland and Wright went back to the St. Cloud. It developed shortly afterward that Mr. Powderly had secretly left the city Sunday night with General Secretary Hares, and was holding a conference in Buffalo with the heads of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid

Mr. Powderly first addressed Mr. Webb on Saturday afternoon from the St. Cloud Hotel

*ORDER OF KRIGHTS LABOR OF AMERICA. NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1890. "E. Walter Wood, Reg., Third Vice-President N. Y. C. an

DEAR SIR: Since reaching this city I have been inquiring into the causes which led up to the present strike on the N. Y. C. and H. E. R. R. The investigation consumed the greater part of to-day, and will no doubt be prolonged for rai hours. I believe that by Monday morning I will be in possession of the facts in the a from the standpoint of the men, and if you will kindly grant me an interview on Monday morning between 10 and 12 o'clock I would esteem it a great favor. I desire to disquestion of arbitrating the differences which existed between the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. and those of its employees who are members of the Knights of Labor, and who were discharged from the service of the company prior to Aug. 8, 1890. Very truly yours,

T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W. K. of L. "Mr. Webb received this letter at the Grand Central Depot on Saturday afternoon, just before his departure for his home in Riverdale on the Hudson. He immediately wrote the following letter in reply:

" NEW YORK, Aug. 16, 1990. "Mr. T. V. Powderty, St. Cloud Hotel, N. Y. " Pmin Sin: I have just received your letter of to-day asking that I grant you an interviewon Monday morning between 10 and 12

I have had interviews with Messrs. Holland. Hayes, and Donovan in reference to the matter you wish to be considered, and inasmuch as some of the reports of such interviews were greatly misrepresented and distorted, I would suggest that it is for the interest of all concerned that the matter you wish to present to me be put in writing.

If, however, you wish, I am quite willing that the interview you ask for shall be had at the time you name. Yours, & a.

When Messrs. Holland and Wright brought to Mr. Webb yesterday Mr. Powderley's second etter they did not say that Mr. Powderly had secretly departed for Buffalo the night before to meet the labor leaders. Here is Mr. Powderly's second letter:

ORDER OF ENIGHTS OF LABOR OF AMERICA. NEW YORK, Aug. 17, 1890. "H. Watter Webb, Thirs Vice-President N. F. C. and H

"DEAR SIR:-On receipt of your communication last evening I determined to call upon you to-morrow morning, for a personal interview is much more satisfactory than correspondence can possibly be. Since then I have been called away from the city, and I am obliged to commit to paper what I would rath-

or discuss with you in person.

If 1 am correctly informed, old and faithful employees of the New York Central and Hudson River Ratiroad have been summarily dismissed from the service of the company because they were members of, and active in, the Enights of Labor. It is represented to me that up to the time of their discharge they were faithful to the interests of the company and that not one mark of discredit stands against the industrial record of any of those who were discharged prior to Aug. 8, 1890. That, in brief, is the statement of the men. The frequency of the dismissais left but little room for doubt in the minds of the men that they were all in danger of discharge at a moment's notice, and hence the strike. The whole question hinges upon the dischasge of Knights of abor because they are such. If it can be

shown that these men were working injury their employers, right-minded men will say that they were treated they deserved. If they were discharged for cause the New York Central and Hudson River Battroad Company has everything to gain and nothing to lose from an investigation. If they deserved dismissal from the service of the company none of us will ask for their reinstatement. If however, they were displaced because of their connection with the Knights of Labor it should be known, for if it is to be the policy of the New York Central and Hudson River Balirond Company that no members of the Enights of Labor are to be employed, then ust to that effect will clear up all subts, and there can be no future misunder- gould, and restorday they tried to drive away

"The interests of the public, the interests of the rights of men to organize for self protec-tion are all involved in this contest. The policy of the Order of the Knights of Labor is to work peacefully in the line of educational and legis-

lative referm; it is not the policy of the institution, no matter what its enemies may say, to enter hastily upon strikes. The present strike may be pointed to in refutation of that last assertion, but until an investigation into the cause or causes is had that must remain a disputed question, while the hundreds of cases that have been quietly and peacefully adjusted through the intervention of the Enights of Labor, although not heralded broadcast as they would have been had they ended in strikes, proved that our aim is to avoid strikes rather than to precipitate them. The interests of the public require that freight and passenger traffic should work smoothly. The interests of the company require exactly the same thing, and, in addition that such traffic proves remunerative. The interests of working people are the same as the

others, but their right to organize and select

the organization they wish to belong to is fully as dear to them as their pecuniary interests can possibly be. "Here is an organization, the aim of which is to work for educational and legislative advanages, called upon to defend its members, who up to the time of their dismissal had worked only in educational and legislative directions. Surely we have a right to question why they were discharged. Each man, no matter how humble, is as much a part of the public as any other man. True, the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. B. is tributary to the comfort and well-being of the community, but the community gives to the corporation in question its strength and wealth. and of that community at least two-thiards are working people, belong to that same element of society that dare not organize for their own welfare. Some one has said since this strike 'Money is not everything in this began: world. He was a railroad director, I be-He spoke truly, for liberty is far lieve. dearer to the laborer, and that is what he struggles for-That is what is dewhen he is discharged for being York Central, West Shore, the Lake Shore, the a Knight of Labor. If liberty was once valued so highly that men offered up life and treasure and sacred honor to gain it, surely their children should not be blamed for striking for it. Whether they struck wisely or not in this case is yet to be determined. Who is to determine? You may feel that you are right, the men may feel that they are right; both are partisans and if an impartial verdict is to be reached impartial men must arrive at it by hearing

> to arrange the details and agree to how the parties may be selected. 'The newspapers reportiyou as refusing to admit that arbitration can enter into the settlement of the trouble, but your letter leads me to believe that you were misquoted, and I still hope for a speedy termination of the strike

both aides and then judging. The imen are

willing to submit the case to such arbitra-

tion, and will not be unreasonable. Will you

consent to do the same? If you will agree to

submit this matter to arbitration we can meet

I will return to the city as soon as I can mee! my engagements, and if you will kindly ad-dress me at St. Cloud Hotel it will be carefully attended to and placed before me on my return. I remain, very truly yours. "T. V. POWDERLY.

" G. M. W. K. of L." Within three-quarters of an hour after his eccipt of this letter Mr. Webb, after consultation with Mr. Loomis, general counsel of the ailroad company, dictated this reply:

New York, Au,.. 18, 1890. er. T. V. Pounderts, St. Cloud Hotel, N. T. DEAR SIR: I have received this morning the communication of date Aug. 17, addressed to me by you as the General Master Workman of

the Order of Knights of Labor. Replying thereto, I have to say that no one of the persons discharged from the service of this company prior to Aug. 8, and referred to in your communication, was discharged be-

cause he was a member of your order. The immediate superiors of each of said persons reported to the division superintendent or the Firemen's Brotherhood left on the 10:30 the superintendent of motive power, in each case good and sufficient cause for the discharge of such persons; and I am informed that the division superintendent or the superintendent of motive power investigated each case prior to the discharge, and the facts of such discharge having been reported to the management of the company, they were further investigated, and the action of the division

superintendent or the superintendent of motive power fully approved. The management of this company do not deem it consistent with its continuance and prosperity in business, and with the discharge of the duties it owes to the people, to submit the propriety of its action in the discharge of

any of its employees to arbitration. I have read your communication with care. and I think the foregoing answers the points presented by you and defines the position of this company. Yours, &c.

H. WALTER WEBB, Third Vice-President. Mr. Webb said to a Sun reporter last night after giving out the letters:

"I don't know that I can add much to what I have written. We are in this fight to stay. We will not arbitrate. We will fight Some of our men have been discharged for cause and we will neither take them back nor submit to arbitration our reasons for discharging them. They were not discharged because they were Knights of Labor. That we have stated again and again. We feel that we have the support of all right-minded men in our course. Messrs. Wright and Holland of the Executive

Board were unaware of the nature of Mr. Webb's reply to Mr. Powderly's letter until informed late last evening by the reporters. They were unwilling to discuss it, and said that nothing could be done in the matter until Mr. Powderly returned. Mr. Wright said:

'I expect the chief and the Supreme Council of the Federation at 11:30 to-morrow morning. As soon as they arrive they will go into session and will probably confer with the General Executive Board of the Knights. I have no doubt that they will take prompt se-tion. From what I have heard of Mr. Webb's letter, I think that Mr. Powderly has the best

of the dispute so far." When asked if there was any possibility of the Supreme Council ordering a general strike,

"I cannot say what will be done. Should they take that action. I think we could keep the road tied up for a year or so." THE TROUBLE AS ALBANT.

Concerning the shooting of people at Albany by the Pinkerton men on Sunday Mr. Webb

said: "Our road runs through the streets of Albany, and our trains there have to run through a mob of strikers. We have not received protection from the local authorities. When the strike broke out we notified the authorities, as we did those of every county in the State where our road runs. Special deputies were appointed at Albany, but we found that the deputies were largely composed of the strikers themselves. They did not do us any good and in the event of serious trouble might have turned against us. We had to get rid of them and employ the Pinkerton men. Since then we have tried to move trains as much as possible. but the Pinkerton men on the trains have been repeatedly stoned and assaulted. There are fifteen or twenty Pinkerton men in the Albany Hospital now who have been laid up by bruises received at the hands of the strikers. One of our brakemen yesterday was shot in the foot. The Pinkerton men stood it as long as they

standings. There will be nothing then to the people who assaulted them. I don't see arbitrate so long as you held to that opinion. how our road or the Pinkerton men can be held responsible for the consequences. We the owners of the company you represent, and | have good police protection in this city, and we don't need any Pinkerton men here. It is very different at Albany. The Pinkerton men are our employees for the time being, and they have the right, which all citizens have, of helping us to operate the road and to defend themselves and the men engaged in operating the road.

General Manager Toucey, who went up to Albamy last night to look after things, telegraphed me to-day asking if I would authorize the withdrawal of the Pinkerton men from the trains running through the city. I told him to use his discretion. Of course the Pinkerton men will not be wholly withdrawn from Albany in any case, but held there in reserve. I learn from Mr. Toucey that he is trying the experiment of taking the Pinkerton men from some of the trains and seeing whether the strikers will let the trains run or not. So far there has been no difficulty. I understand that the only trouble during the day there was the shooting of a Pinkerton man. It was a slight wound, I believe, and a very trivial affair.

"Every place among the employees of the road, both in the passenger, freight, and motive power departments, which was made vaeant by the strike has now been filled. There are no further vacancies for any of the strikers to fill should any of them want to come back." Late last night Superintendent Voorhees re-ceived a report at the Grand Central Depot that some of the toughs along Eleventh avenue. near Forty-eighth street, were making trouble again by uncoupling the cars. Mr. Voorhees notified the police at the Grand Central substation, who in turn notified Police Headquarters. The proper orders were issued from there, and word was sent to Mr. Voorhees that an extra force of police would be stationed on Eleventh avenue between Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth streets during the night. The toughs of this neighborhood caused some trouble in the early days of the strike in this manner, but the police soon stopped it.

General Superintendent Voorbees said yes-"We are now running all the passenger trains on schedule time. We are moving freight, not with the same rapidity as usual, of course, but with a fair degree of promptness. Freight is moving all along the line. We are receiving freight at every station on the road, We sent out fourteen long trains from the Sixty-fifth street yard to-day and will send out more to-morrow."

Mr. Voorhees showed to a Sun reporter a letter written by an old and intelligent employee who went on strike to Mr. F. A. Haekell, the general agent of the company, who has charge of the freight yards here. The man writing the letter was formerly employed in the West Thirty-third street yard. It is as follows:

NEW YORK, Aug. 16, 1890. Mr. F. A. Hashell, Duan Sins I feel, before I leave the city, I owe you a letter of apology for going out on the strike. When—and I joined the Knights of Labor all the men we worked with belonged to that order, and it seemed impossible for us to get along with them. They were con tinually annoying us and finding fault. I now see we should have stated our trouble to you. I never be-longed to anything of the kind before, and did not think anything so serious could occur to the company. Having taken my cath, I feit bound to abide by it. against my wishes, which I did until I sent my resign; tion this morning. I wanted to act honorably in the matter, although it was worse for myself. You no doubt think I came to you this morning because I thought the Knights of Labor beaten, but I was just as sure of it the first day I left the yard as I am now. I simply went out on account of my oath. Hoping you will overlook the poor returns for your many kindnesses, I remain, respectfully,

TO TIE UP ALL VANDERBILT LINES. The Declaton of the Conference of Labor Lenders at Buffalu Yesterday,

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.-News of Vice-President Webb's action in refusing to arbitrate was not received here until so late to-night that the gentlemen who had discussed matters to-day representing the federation of railway employees could not be interviewed. Mr. Powderly went east on the Lackawanna at 10:35 and the others left for New York to-night.

Grand Master Sweeney of the Switchmen's Mutual Union and Grand Master Sargent of New York Central train. They all expected to meet in New York to-morrow morning, and will then decide finally on their course of action. As a matter of fact they agreed this afternoon, and it is only the news of the decision that will be given to-morrow, and that was conditional on what Mr. Webb's reply might be to General Master Workman Pow-

might be to General Master Workman Powderly's communication.

The Convention was called by Grand Master
Sargent of the Firemen's Brotherhood, and
was attended by Grand Master Sweeney of the
Switchmen's Mutual Union, S. K. Wikinson,
Grand Master of the Trainmen's Association;
George Howard, Chairman of the Brotherhood
of Railway Conductors, and Mr. Powderly.

Their conference lasted only three hours,
and the only point of dissension was whether
a meeting of the General Council of the Federation of Railway Employees should be called.
The decision could not be learned to-night, for
the members of the Executive Committee carefully kept their own counsel on that point. a meeting of the General Council of the Federation of Railway Employees should be called. The decision could not be learned to-night, for the members of the Executive Committee carefully kept their own counsel on that point.

From what did leak out to-night at the two big meetings of the Switchmen's Union and Local Assembly 2.296, Knights of Labor, both of which were addressed by some of the delegates, the strike will be general. It all depended on what Mr. Webb would do. If he consented to treat with the strikers, the delegates resolved to order the men back to work and arbitrate. This was carried with only one dissenting voice in the conference. If he did not, it was resolved to order out everybody on every line in which the Vanderbilts have a controlling interest. Two members of the conference denied this, but the report was confirmed by another who supplied other information. The delegates discussed the situation cautiously. A crisis in the local strike eithation was reached yesterday when Grand Master Sweeney of the Switchmen's Union dropped into the office of Superintendent Burrows and tried to talk with him about the difficulty. The Buffalo switchmen had struck, as reported in Suniay's Sun, because they were ordered to take the place's of strikers in another part of the road. The strike was not ordered by Mr. Sweeney, as first reported, but when he learned the circumstances he certifally endorsed it. Superintendent Burrows's treatment of Mr. Sweeney prevented the other labor leaders from making any attempt to see him to-day.

When a reporter saw Mr. Sweeney he had not heard Mr. Webb's uittmatum.

"The strike" said he. "is a question of endurance between the men and the company, and I don't think the men and the company, and I don't think the men and the company, and I don't think the men had not be related to the places of strikers, which they decline to do. If they had consented and taken the places of brother switchmen out on strike in this matter, The Knights of the places of strikers, where upon they

iebor difficulties unless matters are soon adiusted. Mr. Sweeney added: "I think it unnecessary to make any more efforts to stop the strike here. I would not again consent to take to this man Burrows, who calls the strikers those fools, and you may say that no more committees will wait upon him."

Grand Master vargent of the Firemen's Brotherhood proved very une immuniparity. He is expected to order the firemenout at hoon to-morrow, and members of the order say here to night that he will dot. He rotused to answer the insurance of the order say there is the street. Robert J. Heguet & Ca's dry goods areast. J. A. Rosman's numbing shop and Lewis Imperational the broken-up internal dissensions in the order. bad management, unwise strikes, and the impossibility of handing different classes of laborers into one organization.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—154, bl East street awning damage \$25.

A. M.—154, bl East street awning

are now nearly 700 strikers here, and most of them were at 10-night's meeting. They all seemed certain the firemen would be ordered

them were at io-night's meeting. They all seemed certain the firemen would be ordered out to-morrow.

Mr. Powderly was pacific to-day, but others interested in the strike see what they consider some indications of a bitter war.

The general strike situation here is this: Superintendent Burrows has not been able to replace the striking switchmen in sufficient numbers to more than secure effective service on the main line through the yards for passenger trains. Of the 650 men displaced not more than fifty places have been filled.

Freight enginemen are on their engines ready for duty, but there is such a blockade of freight cars that they could not do much if they wanted to. At midnight the trainmen on all the reads going into the Grand Central station were in a state of suppressed excitement. A rumor had gone down the Lake Shore road that the strike would be extended at midnight, and orders to go out were expected here. They were not ready. Chalk notices on the depot walls for an emorgency meeting of Local Assembly 2.296, Knights of Labor, for 19 A. M. to-morrow were written after 11 to-night. Everybody here in railroad circles expects that the war note will be sounded at noon to-morrow.

QUIETING DOWN AT ALBANY.

The Pinkertons Will be Withdrawn if the Local Police Protect Property. ALBANT, Aug. 18-Up to 8 o'clock this even ing there had been no recurrence of the bloody ecenes of Sunday. James Halton, the Pinkerton man who shot the Maguire boy, was arraigned before Police Justice Stephens, who granted an adjournment of the case until Thursday, but refused to accept ball, and he was remanded to jail. Thirty freight trains were sent out of the West Albany yards and no disturbance occurred in the West End during the day, save the victous assault of three strikers upon Passenger Conductor Charles B. Dillon. Dillon left his home this morning to

strikers upon Passenger Conductor Charles B. Dillon. Dillon left his home this morning to go to the Union Denot to take his train out when he was followed by three men, two of whom he recognized as John Kernan and Erra Yarer, yardmen at West Albany. After following a short distance they surrounded and attacked him. Dillon, who is a small man, was no match for the three, and he received a severe beating. Later he secured a warrant for the arrest of his assailants.

Chief of Police Willard has established his headquarters in the Third precinct station house, and has all the captains, except Capt. Bauer of the Fifth precinct, with him, and all the reserves. This evening he was notified that Sucerintendent Bissell contemplated running trains all night, and the Chief at once directed a further detail.

Between 6 and 10:30 P. M. four freight trains passed through the city, two weat and two east. The Pinkerton guards were not assaulted and no disturbance occurred. The only excitement of the evening was that caused by the explosion of a signal torpedo placed on the track near Van Woert street. The report sent in to-night to Superintendent Bissel's toffue shows that a few rocks were thrown during the day near Lumber street and a Pinkerton guard at East Albany had a portion of his nose shows that a few rocks were thrown during the day near Lumber street and a Pinkerton guard at East Albany had a portion of his nose shot off later in the afternoon by two men who stationed themselves on a hill and fired at him when he was patrolling the track just beneath them. Trains are to be run at intervals during themight and to-morrow. If quiet continues to-night the freights will be sent through without guards.

General Manager Toucey had a conference with Chief of Police Willard in which it was agreed that if the Chief would guarantee protection to the road's property the company would withdraw the Pinkertons.

FLED WITH A MINISTER, A Wronged Husband After the Eunaways With a Pistol.

St. Paul, Aug. 18.-A tragedy was narrowly averted at the Union depot this morning. Lee Faheland of Clam Falls, Wis., jumped from the

Omaha train just in from Shell Lake and inquired of a policeman if he had seen a man and a woman whom he hastily described. The policeman had seen them, but they had left ten minutes before for Watertown, S. D. The couple were the Rev. D. A. Smith, a Meth-

odist minister, and Mr. Faheland's wife, a beatiful woman of 22. Mr. Faheland was greatly excited, and said he would "shoot the scoundrel.

Mr. Smith is 62 years old, and went to Clam Falls last March. He rented a house next to that of Faheland, and the families became quite intimate. In spite of his age Mrs. Faheland became enamored of him and the pair ran

laad became enamored of him and the pair ran away.

Mrs. Foheland drove to Shell Lake on Wednesday, where she was met by Smith, and the couple took the train together. They stopped at some small stations until next morning, they came to St. Paul and immediately left for the West. Mr. Faheland got the procercine from the ticket agent and took the afterneon train for Watertown with the avowed intention of "boring the preacher full of holes." Smith took with him \$35 and a lot of handbills announcing a lecture in the following words:

"Around the World, by D. A. Smith, a cast-away, who escaped from one of the islands in the South Pacific Ocean after being a captive among the cannibals for fourteen months

DESERTED BY HER HUSBAND. The Beason Why Mrs, Lasky Tried to

Kill Herself. CLEVELAND. Aug. 18 .- The reasons for the attempted suicide of Mrs. Minnie Laskey, who tried to kill herself in New York, are well known here. Early in May last Abraham L. Lasky, who was then living in Cleveland, began a divorce suit against his wife, alleging, amang other grounds, that of desertion.

The answer in the case appeared some days later in the form of an affidavit from Mrs. Yetta Levi, a cousin of Mrs. Lasky, in which it was sworn that Mrs. Lasky which it was sworn that Mrs. Lasky had not left her husband, but had been taken by him to Europe with a view on his part of leaving her there and returning to marry a girl to whom his attentions had for a long time been conspicuous. Subsequent events justified the fears expressed in Mrs. Levis's affidavit. Lasky went abroad, taking with him his wife and children, and on the border between Germany and Poland deserted his family and returned to this country.

Three hundred bersons were still left in the camp. More than 700 were women and chidren. Twenty-one were babes in arms. Col. Cavanagh and Major Duffy went to the post headquarters to consult Col. Phisteror, the Post addition, as to the better way to care for their unbidden greests.

"Put all the women and children in the big lecture tent and the hospital tents," he said.

The question had, however, been practically settled by the rain before Col. Cavanagh got back to his own quarters. The heavens opened and in a minute no one would have been able to tell that there was a single visitor in the camp. Men in the company's streets doubled up in the tents and gave up their own tents. mattresses, and blankers to their friends, spare to the best of the tents and the plethora in the camp was relieved by transferring women to the big tents. It was midnight, however, acted upon in part, and the plethora in the camp was relieved by transferring women to the big tents. It was midnight, however, before they were all in comfortable shape and left to sleep under the care of special guards.

This morning the question was food. Morning coffee and bread the men cheerfully gave up to them. Louis Windholz solved the breakfast question. He and his partner, Col. Yale, invited in all the hungry and fed them on the best in the larder. Surgeon Kelly and Dr. Collins had charge of the siesping arrangements, and sow Capt, John J. Ryan and Lieut, Farley undertook the return of the lost ones. Tolegrams were sent to relieve the saytery of parents, and by Ji o'clock they were all homeward bound. One hundred and lifty-nine adults and eighteen children went home at the expense of the Sixty-ninth.

Many a man sloot on the floor of his tent or on an empty col, but, tired or not, not one flugged in the work on his arrival here in Cleveland his wife's On his arrival nere in Cieveland his wife's relations vented their hatrad of him by arresting him on a charge of stealing a mirror, while his alleged sweetheart had one of the relations arrested on a charge of slander. The unfortunate wife, aided by her relations and the sale of her effects returned to this country, arriving in New York a few days ago. On Sunday Lasky, after his release on bail, fied to Canada.

SEIZED A GLOUCESTER SCHOONER. The Canadians Take Her In for Alleged

Violation of the Treaty. HALIFAL. Aug. 18.-The Gloucester fishing schooper Willie Irving has been seized at Souris. Prince Edward Island, for alleged vio-

lation of the fisheries treaty. A week ago the crow refused to put to sea in the vessel on the ground that she was unseaworthy, and demanded to sent home to Gloucester by the United States Consul.

A survey declared the ship seaworthy, and Consul George went down from Charlottetown to endeavor to influence the crew, but without success.

to endeavor to influence the crew, but without success.

The men positively refused to again sail in the Irving, and she was unable to ship a new crew. The crew remained on board the vessel and disposed of a number of articles, including rubber and oliskin goods, to citizens of the town.

This constitutes a violation of the treaty. Having laid in port twelve days Capt. Seely, was ordered to put to see by Colector Foley.

Not having done so, and in consequence of the sale of the goods by members of the crew. Collector Foley selzed the vessel, and holds her awaiting instructions from Ottawa.

The Enights Going to Pieces in Alabama BIRMINGHAM. Ala., Aug. 18,-Past Master Workman of the Knights of Labor in Alabams has written a letter to the Secretary of District Assembly 49 of New York city. He says the Assembly 49 of New York city. He says the order is rapidly going to pleces in this State, and the outlook for the future is very gloomy. He thinks it will be only a short time before the Knights of labor, ence so powerful in the industrial regions of this State, will cease to exist as an organization. He gives as teasons for the break-up internal dissensions in the order, bad management unwise strikes, and the impossibility of tanding different classes of laborers into one organization.

NEW AQUEDUCT WATER IS PURE. Slightly Impregnated With Lime, Perhaps

It has been remarked by business men tha for a week there have been heard many comothing Toe Sood for the Exercionists
Who Were Abandoned by the BargesCol, Cavanagh Pirst to Give Up His Test, plaints of violent cases of cholera morbus and diarrhoxa. Some of them have suggested that the cause might be found in the waters of the new aqueduct. Chief Engineer Fiely said yeaterday that he did not believe there was any thing injurious to health in the water of the new aqueduct. "There certainly can be nothing different in the water at the source from that which flows in the old aqueduct," he said. "because the waters rise and flow from the same district of country. So if there is anything injurious in the water it must arise in the squeduct itself. Now, there is nothing soluble in the new aqueduct unless it is lime, and that could not produce the diseases mentioned. There was formerly, it is true, from one to three feet of debris in the new aqueduct, but that was flushed out before the water was turned into the reservoir. The water is as

to Roa Hook. It should have got here in time pure as that in the old aqueduct. for the visitors to see the dress paradet and Dr. Cyrus Edson of the Board of Health said get home again by 1 o'clock in the morning. that he did not believe the water in the new The first news of its whoreabouts which reached the camp was brought by Sergeant aqueduct impure, and he added, " as far as the records of sickness in New York is concerned. Paul of the Seventy-first Regiment. He saw from diarrhoea or cholera morbus, there is even less this month than usual."

Deputy Chief Engineer Rice of the new aqueduct said yesterday that the water will be kept out of the new aqueduct for some days longer, as the platform and repair work can be carried on much more rapidly when the water way is dry. As soon as the water in the Central Park reservoirs gets down toward the low point reached before the new squeduct's temporary use the gates will be opened, and a flow of 50,000,000 gallons a day in the new moment the boats got up to the wharf there was a rush to land. The women and aqueduct will supplement the work of the old tunnel and prevent any scarcity of water. Commissioner Gilroy is of the opinion that the water can be kept turned off all this week.

A WEER OF BATTLES.

Terrible Fighting Expected to Involve all Central America. CITT OF MEXICO, Aug. 18-Via Galveston.despatch from Maragua says that Costa Rica and Nicaragua have confirmed the pact with Salvador. It is reported in Chiapas that the Guatemalan troops on the frontier of Salva-

dor have mutinied, wanting their pay, Senor Diegnez, the Guatemalan Minister. says that war is now inevitable, and that this will be a week of battles. The Guatemalan forces number 30,000, all in good condition. and they count on the support of Honduras and who had come by rail. The evening concert was almost over, and these visitors were preparing to return across the rowboat ferry to Peekskill to eatch the train when the new incursion overwhelmed them and the camp. The first comers fied and choked up the toy ferry in their eagerness to get the train. It was to leave at 9:34, and it was the last one on the time table.

At this juncture the whistle of the Blackbird blew the signal for the return of the barres. People hurried book toward her, but only to find that the whole flotilia, with hardly a wait, had east off lines and begun its homeward trip of fifty miles. Senor Pon. the Salvadorian representative says that this week will be an exciting one and that the fighting will be ferocious. The Salvadorian army, he says, numbers over 20,000 men, who are elated over their

recent victory, and who will surely enter the capital of Guatemaia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador do no fear Honduras and Guatemala united, their army being on short pay and provisions, while

THE WORLD'S FAIR WRANGER, A Great Many Opinions as to Where the Show Ought to be Held.

Salvador has an abundance for all.

reope nurried boas toward her, but only to find that the whole flottlian with hardly a wait, had east off lines and begun its homeward trip of fitty miles.

The flurry of rain which drenched the camp at 7 o'clock left behind it a sodden sky. Stray drops were pattering dewn upon the disappointed belated merry makers when Col. Cavanagh heard of their misfortunes. Children and young girls were crylag, mothers with bables in arms were seeking shelter, and a disconsolate lot of young and tough youths, hangers on of the parry, rushed back and forth through the crowd looking for some means of escape, like rats in a cage. Col. Cavanagh was in the crowd in a moment.

"Mon of the Sixty-ninth," he cried, "we have here the wives, the children, and the friends of the men who wore the uniform of their country in the ranks of the old Sixty-ninth. The men who fought our battles and left a heritage of clory to the regiment. They have been kept here, through ne fault of their own, by the action of a rascally boat Captain, and they cannot get away. They shall be our guests. The Sixty-ninth will take care of them. My tent is at their disposal and so are yours, tiet the ladies and children under shelter at once while we decide what further to do for them."

Gen Perter missed all the excitement, He went away in the afternoon. Col. Cavanagh commanded the post. A dozen ladies took possession of Col. Cavanagh's tent. Major Duffy, Lieut-Col. Moran, Burgeon Kelly, and other officers made room for others, and those who had relatives or acquaintances in the ranks sought them in the company streets. There was left a small mob of urchins.

"Come here, lads," said Col. Cavanagh, calling them under the fly of his tent. "Have you got any friends here?"

"No, sir," answered one of them.

"Have you any money?"

"No, sir," answered one of them.

"Sur and the decide what the are you doing here? What did you oome for?" CHICAGO, Aug. 18.-The result of to-morrow night's meeting of the World's Fair directors is looked forward to with more than ordinary interest. The meeting is expected to be the most important yet, and will probably be a stormy one. The directory is by no means a unit on any of the questions to be decided, and some of the members go so far as to say they believe the meeting will adjourn before settling the site question. Some of the directors favor Jackson Park, others the lake front; the north and west sides have their champions, while there are a few who apparently do not

The documents that are to receive attention are Engineer Ortongstall's report on the lake front site. Mr. Olmstead's elaborate views about the ground about Jackson Park, an offer of land from the West Park Commissioners and the reply from the South Park Commissioners in reference to the conditions on which the directory will be permitted to have the use of part of Washington Park, the Midway Plaisance, and other property near the two parks. The latter communication was received from the Park Commissioners to-day, but like all other documents in the possession of the officials, its contents were not presented to the public. The excuse advanced was that as it is addressed to the directory, it could not be given to the press until the meeting tomorrow night.

A large protest from speculators who have purchased options on Jackson Park property, or land adjacent, is also looked for at the meeting. Ever since the contents of Mr. Olmstead's report was made known, the speculators have had a horde of engineers on the ground, who now say they intend to show the directors that the landscape engineer does not know what he is talking about and that Jackson Park is the heat place of earther to held the and the reply from the South Park Commis-

"Vhat then are you doing here? What did you come for?"

"Why, sir. we just saw the excursion and got aboard. It was better than being chased away from the corners all day by the cops."

These were all sent to the guard house. Many of the deserted excursionists were without money. Meantime, all those who had money and knew the rones crowded to the ferry. The little boats went back and forth loaded to the guawales, and more than one person was pushed overboard at the landing. The 8:30 train put on extra cars and went out loaded, the 9:34 left the railroad platform crowded with persons whom it could not take, and Peckekill's hotel had every room engaged. A special train was finally engaged, and at 11:30 it left Peckskill siesoiosided.

Three hundred persons were still left in the camp. More than 200 were women and children. Twenty-one were babes in arms. Col. know what he is talking about and that Jack on Park is the best place on earth to hold th exposition.

A PRECEDENT FOR SPEAKER REED. Gen. Banks Sald He Made Similar Rulings When He was Speaker in 1856,

Boston, Aug. 18,-Gen. N. P. Banks has been at home the past week laying his wires for a renomination and reflection to Congress. He said to-day concerning affairs in Congress:

"Speaker Reed has made rulings that have caused much discussion, and they were perfeetly proper and correct. I took a similar position in 1856 when I was Speaker of that bow. We had a very small majority of the House at that session. A Mr. Orr, who afterward became Speaker, raised a point in regard to a quorum, and I made a ruling like unto that of Speaker Reed. Without a doubt Mr. leed is looked upon as a very strong and powerful man, and one of the leaders whom the party will select for the Presidential nomination. If such a nomination should fail upon him he would be elected."
"How about the Federal Elections bill in the Senate, General; do you think the Senate will

finally passity?

"I do most positively. If it is not done at this session it will be at the short one. At any rate, under the present Administration colored citizens can lest assured that it will become a law." Can you account for the action of Senator

"Can you account for the action of Senator Quay in presenting his resolutions looking to its post-onement?"

"I think Senator Quay wanted to have the Tariff till, which he considers to be the most pressing public measure, acted upon first. I amof opinion that Senator Quay wishes such an election bill, as do the rest of the members of the party who are aware that there are frauds in the South. No. I attach no importance whatever to the talk that some kind of a trade has been intered into between Senators Quay and Gorman." Gen. Banks started for Washington to-night.

Becretary Tracy Sails for Newport. Bin Hisson Me. Ang in .- The Despatch salled this afterneon at 40 clock with heurotary Trang and party. They go direct to Newport.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

There will be music at Mount Morris Park this even-ing by Elen's Seventy first Regiment liaid.
Emile Chabellar, charged with stealing diamond stude from Frank Harmint, was held in \$1.55 had yesterday for examination in the Harlem Court to-day. After: F Veider, a denied at 745 bixth avenue was held in \$1500 ball in the Yorkville four: Vesterday for examination temperature on a charge of abdicting harr Keaster aged 15 year.

Hospital as a present.

Plana were filed in the Building Bureau yeaterday for the erection of a five acry building to be known as the Webs Home, at redge its awards and Academy styles. It will contain a south to be used as a sacrete bone. It will cost access and to the stand as a sample bodge. Themas Murpan of S. Wall street. In years old quarterland with his friend. Thomas Isonovan of ST James street on Bundar and threw him down two highest of states fracturing his same. Burtash was been at the Imple fourty peakerlay to await the result of bodge and block fourte.

Lovers Once, but Strangers Now.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEADFOREMOST 190 FEET.

THE FIRST SUICIDE FROM THE WASH. INGTON BRIDGE,

Photographer Farrington Kills Rimself on His Forty-third Birthday - Often Sees at Late Walking Alone on the Bridge, The daily tide of broughams, dogoarts, and traps had just set in on the new Washington bridge seroes the Harlem River yesterday afternoon when a dark man with handsome features, whose face would be remembered anywhere for the long silken moustache, was noticed walking nervously up and down about at the centre of the great span. He was neatly dressed in a black suit, were a new brown derby hat, and carried a black silk umbrella. The nervous man was Henry C. Farrington, an employee of Benjamin J. Falk, photographer, of 949 Broadway. He worked outside the office, his business being to associate with

consent to have their pictures taken. A man passing in a light wagon saw Farrington step to the railing on the west side of the bridge, toss his hat in one direction and his umbrella in another. For an instant Farrington stood looking up at the sky, and before any one could have stopped him he climbed upon the railing, which is four feet high. He stood upright for a moment and then plunged headforemost. At the place where Farrington jumped the police say the floor of the bridge is 183 feet above high water. The bridge floor is known to be 153 feet above the railroad tracks of the New York Central Railroad. As he jumped from the railing he probably fell nearly

actors, artists, and politicians, and to get their

It happened that Policeman Michael J. Owens of the High Bridge police was on the Westchester county shore, having been assigned to watch the property of the New York Central to prevent possible injury by strikers. Owens's attention was attracted by Farrington's leap into space. "At first," he said afterward, "Thought it was a big Newfoundland dog. I suppose that was because the man was go far above me. It seemed as though he had jumped from the exact centre of the arch that spans the river. I saw him turn a complete somersault, then another, and just as he struck the water he had turned over a third time. He seemed to strike face downward and on the left side of his body. The river is about fifteen feet deep at high water at the spot where Farrington struck, and it was at full high water at the time. As quickly as I could I pecied off my uniform and plunged into the river, He came to the surface face upward just as I had began to swim out to him, and sank again immediately. His face was purple, and blood seemed to be coming from the porce of the skin. He rose again and sank, and came to the surface just as I reached him. He was still alive, but law unconscious with his head on my shoulder... "While I was trying to keep the man's head above water." Owens continued, "Sergeant Donovan and Roundsman Morgan, who were also guarding the railroad property, got a boat and rowed out to us. Parrington who were also guarding the railroad property, got a boat and rowed out to us. Parrington who were also guarding the sailroad property, got a boat and rowed out to us. Parrington who were also guarding the sailroad property, got a boat and rowed out to us. Farrington who were last wart build and must have weighed 160 bounds. He died just as we got to shore."

There was no moner in Farrington's bookets. He had a few cards of his employer and some of stalwart build and must have subjected. Farrington lived in Nicklement of the subjected with his wife and two children—Amy, nearly 2 years old, and Arline, 9 months old—in a pretty It happened that Policeman Michael J. Owens of the High Bridge police was on the Westchester county shore, having been as-

worn clipping from a newspaper, in which he was described as the best dressed and most

tograph artistic line.
This is the first suicide from the Washington

The Weather.

The high barometer area in the Northwest yesterday has made remarkably rapid progress to the eastward It prevails over the lake region, and extends southward the Ohio valley. In its progress eastward a portion of the high area became detached, and this portion covers the Atlantic coast from Savannah to Norfolk, and continues to move eastward into the ocean. Asseand high area has appeared in the extreme Northwest, which may almost be considered a continuation of the high area in the East since no very low area inter-venes. The country is entirely free from storma. though there is a low area on the Pacific coast near Les Angeles Cal, which is as yet undeveloped. Within the high area which is now central in the lake region, coul temperatures prevail, the contact of which with a warmer atmosphere, with the advance of the high area eastward, produced generally light rainfalls in the lake region, upper Mississippi, and Ohlo valleys, New Eng-land, and North Atlantic States. The heaviest rainfall occurred at Indianapolis, Ind. 1.12. It is also cool in the Northwest, where the mercury has been lowered into the forties. It is coolest at Fort Aminnaboine, 46°. It continues warmer in the States bordering on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, also in the Mississippi valley. The weather is fair in the upper lake region Bouth Atlantic and Gulf coast States, and extreme Bouthwest.
The humidity reached (W) per cent; highest Govern-

ment temperature 70°, with a light, variable wind. To day will be fair, cooler. Wednesday fair, warmer, The following changes were indicated by the there momenter at Perry's Pharmacy:

SIGNAL OFFICE FORECAST TILL S P. M. TUESDAY. For Mains and New Hampshire, fair weather, station-

ary temperature, variable winds.
For Vermont warmer, fair; southerly winds. For Massachusetta, warmer, fair, southeasterly

For Ehode Island, fair; easterly to southerly winds; stationary temperature

For Connecticut, fair, stationary temperature in

eastern, warmer in western portion; southeasterly For New Jersey and Delaware, local showers, followed by clearing weather, anothersterly winds, stationary temperature, except warmer in northern Now the state of t

SPARKS TROM THE TELEGRAPH.

James Willis, our lieuwater for the Consolidated road at Helle Units. New Haven, was run over and fatally in-jured yealerday morning. Jured veneral without of Great Earrington. Mass. has been welled free lists to tash t delega the principal education of the latest and has accepted. It is not to tash t delega the principal education in the latest of amount and has accepted. It is not supported to the respect of the latest of amounts. The Sengton that the operation held the record of the amount mentions to restrict and the decided as government. For the Park of the Park of the Park of the Amount of the Amou

fire destroyed the electric light works and pumping station of the home. Watertown and Ordensburg Railfoat at Windows Beach ; selectly mersing. The electric holes principle in his ry, and the large driamb tigs nor with the electric light machinery, were triany dealers;

Hub Punch promotes good fellowship and gives the guest a hearty welcome. Grocers and druggists—den